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GERMANS CONTINUE TO STEM PRESSURE IN ARDENNES CLASH

Strong Enemy Attacks in Lower Vosges, Maginot Sector Said Completely Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, January 15.—Stiffened flanks of the German front bulge in the Ardennes withstood the double enemy pressure over the week-end which was particularly strong on the northern flank in the Stavelot-Malmedy sector and enabled the German troops at the apex of the German salient to continue their retarding and elastic tactics.

In the Alsace front, the German communique stated that strong enemy attacks in the lower Vosges and in the Maginot Line area were frustrated while on both sides of Strasbourg German bridgehead positions were enlarged and fortified.

Frontline dispatches said that the Ardennes battle increased in violence today as weather conditions continued to improve and apparently the bulk of the enemy forces, particularly tanks and assault divisions, are still engaged in this battle.

The great winter battle is now raging at four focal points—firstly, on the St. Hubert-Houffalize-St. Vith highway, secondly, on the Bastogne-Laroche highway, thirdly, on the Bastogne-Malmedy railway line and lastly on the Malmedy-St. Vith highway.

Although generally Eisenhower's tactics involve probing thrusts to feel out the weak spots in the German defense ring, specifically, he is putting greatest weight on the American 1st and 3rd armies in their pressure against Houffalize and St. Vith. During the past 24 hours, counterthrusts were particularly strong.

It is unquestionable, moreover, that Eisenhower has discovered already that chances for achieving his original strategical goal of crushing the German penetration forces in a large-scale counteroffensive is now beyond his reach. The anti-Axis forces, however strong, have merely brought about a gradual shrinking of the German wedge which at present is slowly flattening, and consequently robbing the enemy of his chances of its encirclement.

German quarters stress that it is questionable whether the enemy forces are actually tying down a large part of the German forces sufficiently to prevent another new German offensive in some other front sector.

Heavier Fighting Expected

Four weeks have now passed since Marshal von Rundstedt struck his surprise blow against the American 1st army in the Ardennes and during the intervening period the battles have passed through three stages, but the German High Command expects heavier fighting to come, Guenther Weber, Transocean's war correspondent declared today.

During the four weeks since the launching of the great Rundstedt offensive the war has passed through three stages, the correspondent pointed out. Firstly, the penetration made by the German motorized formations in the first week which carried them 90 kilometers into enemy territory; secondly, the lining up of the anti-Axis armies against the German thrust in the second week; thirdly, the anti-Axis offensive against the German wedge in the third and fourth weeks.

Weber stressed that the fact that the Germans are still 60 kilometers beyond the point from which the offensive was launched is sufficient proof that the Germans did not lose the initiative for a single moment. The withdrawal of the German bend in the front between St. Hubert and Marche must be regarded as a shrewd move by Rundstedt as it had taken place just at the moment when Montgomery had almost completed lining up his six British divisions.

It is important, the correspondent added, that the German sappers saw to it that the British did not follow the German disengagements immediately and thus allowing Rundstedt time to strengthen his forces in his smaller penetration area and to set free forces which consumed greatest enemy attention.

Weber then predicted that the second month of the great winter battle will present a new phase—of trench warfare—which he said will subject the American divisions to further attrition.

Going over to the battle in the Alsace, Weber declared that despite the distance separating the two big battlefields the two cannot be regarded separately. He stated that the German penetrations through the Maginot Line, which in some instances were expanded into wide breaches, threaten the whole American block inclosed by the towns of Strasbourg, Haguenau and Saargemuend. Several American tank brigades have been shattered already in front of the German Rhine bridgeheads north of Strasbourg. Patch's American 7th army is largely dependent on reserves from the American forces since De Tassigny's 1st French Army is able to supply only a few formations.

Concluding his commentary, Weber asserted that the German high command in the west realize perfectly well that very heavy fighting is still ahead in both battlefields, that the battles in these two arenas are not the last in this war. But they are justified in awaiting the decisive fighting of 1945 in the west with confidence and calm.

HEAVY BATTLES RAGING ALONG EASTERN FRONT

Red Army Starts Winter Offensive From Memel in North To Budapest in South

Domei

BERLIN, January 15.—The Red Army's gigantic decision-seeking winter offensive has now crystallized into seven distinct battle areas situated all along the entire Eastern Front measuring about 1,000 kilometers between Memel to the north and Budapest on the southern tip.

All along the flaming Eastern Front, German troops are resisting with amazing tenacity and remarkable success against overwhelmingly greater Soviet forces and preventing any breakthroughs of operative importance.

The principal battle areas are located in the following sectors: (1) East Prussia between Ebenrode (Stallupoenen) and Schlossberg (Pilkallen), (2) south of the East Prussian frontier in the Narev bridgeheads near Serock and Rozan, (3) southeast of Warsaw in the Vistula bridgeheads west of Magnuszev and west of Pulawy, (4) Vistula bridgehead between Baranov and Kielce, (5) area adjoining the Vistula bend and north of Dukla Pass where the Soviets are attempting to advance north of Krosno in the westerly direction, (6) Southern Slovakian frontier district, (7) area around Budapest.

Twin-Offensive

The big Soviet winter offensive, however, is characterized by their twin offensive launched from the Baranov bridgehead. Along a stretch measuring roughly 70 kilometers Marshal Konev is attacking with unprecedented ferocity carried out by six armies and three independent tank corps. Already he has sacrificed at least six divisions to gain his few penetrations into the main German fighting zones. The objective of his southern flank is apparently Krakow which he is trying to reach with a tank army, two infantry armies and two tank corps. At this point of the Soviet attack German troops were rushed to the sector where the Nida flows into the Vistula and to the town of Pinzov situated about 35 kilometers to the northwest. Subsequent Soviet thrusts against the new line collapsed with sanguinary Soviet losses. Only at a point 15 kilometers northwest of the Vistula-Nida confluence, about half was to Pinzov, strong Soviet fighting groups crossed the river near Wislica.

Simultaneous thrusts in the southwesterly direction were checked by German operative reserves, but heavy fighting is still in progress there.

Konev's northern flank apparently is aiming for the area south of Kielce, south of Lysa Gora, where it is to wheel northwards on the western slopes of the mountains to meet another Soviet thrust coming from the adjoining southern sector. This thrust starts from the Vistula bridgeheads of Magnuszev and Pulawy, about 70 kilometers southeast of Warsaw.

German tank formations are already reported ramming against the attacking spearheads and latest reports said that the Soviet front has been broken from the north by strong German groups and encircled Soviet formation are facing annihilation. During the fierce tank battle which ensued, 136 Soviet tanks were destroyed. The Soviet thrust from the south was firmly cordoned off.

Fighting in East Prussia

In the other battle raging on the extreme northern end of the raging Eastern Front, Soviet frontal attacks on both sides of the Wirballen-Insterburg road have failed to score any further gains beyond their moderate initial successes near Eydtkuhnen and near Schlossberg. In both sectors, fighting is still continuing, although some penetrations have already been sealed off.

In the battle for Budapest, which appears to have been left in the background, fighting is continuing with undiminished violence in the eastern part of the city. During the past 48 hours the Soviets have scored only slight successes and it is generally felt that the fighting strength of the Red troops there has been reduced considerably in consequence of the fighting in the other sectors.

2 ARMY UNITS, 6 HEROES CITED FOR VALIANT FEATS

Rendered Meritorious Services In Burma and New Guinea War Theaters

The granting of citations to the Sakurai Unit, Matsuyama Unit, and six Army officers including Captain Kuniyoshi Kodama for meritorious services rendered in Burma and for successfully carrying out air transport duties in the New Guinea area have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

"Those cited for their brilliant exploits in operations in the Burma area as well as for air transport duties in New Guinea and whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Sakurai Unit

"The above under the able command of Major General Sakurai had been smashing the numerically superior enemy forces at every point in the Mayu Peninsula, in the southwestern Burma area, since September 1944, by taking full advantage of the topography of the Arakan Mountains.

"When the enemy commenced an operation in the Kaladan Valley, the said unit in a forestalling operation crossed the mountains and muddy streams and engaged the enemy forces in a fierce battle, and threw them back far toward the Burma border.

"Despite the fact that it was numerically inferior to the enemy, the Sakurai Unit accomplished great deeds, completely frustrating the enemy's landing attempt on the coastal area for a period of six months.

"Matsuyama Unit

"Commanded by Lieutenant General Matsuyama, the said unit fully accomplished its vital duties, obtaining brilliant war results in every battle with a numerically superior enemy in the Burma-China border area.

"After February 1944, the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces, relying on their numerical superiority, made a fierce counterattack. Despite the fact that all the officers and men of the Japanese Garrison Forces in Lhameng and Tengyueh were killed in action, the Matsuyama Unit fought gallantly, firmly holding its strategic position for a long period, thereby frustrating the enemy's plans.

"Captain Kuniyoshi Kodama, Sergeant Major Sadae Yuasa, and Sergeants Yoshimitsu Sasaki, Saburo Okada, Shizuo Nakamura, and Shigeru Takagi.

"Despite the fact that they were encircled by the enemy, the above assumed the task of communicating with comrade forces on Wewak and also the urgent mission of air transportation. They ventured out at night despite the menace of enemy planes active in this area, crossed the New Guinea mountain range and successfully accomplished their mission."

Adm. Arima, 36 Kamikaze Airmen Granted High Posthumous Honors

Gallant Navy Leader Promoted to Vice-Admiral for Inspiring Ramming Attack in Accordance With Special Imperial Command

The recipients of the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single-Rayed Rising Sun included the late Second Sub-Lieutenants Noriyuki Yamashita, Sadakatsu Yamazawa, Satoshi Nonami, Hisashi Fujimoto, Hisano Hayashi, Norio Sunouchi and Kiyosaku Mitui and the late Flight Warrant Officers Fuichi Utsurigawa and Yoshio Okawa. Those who were awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Green Paulownia Leaves included the late Flight Warrant Officers Sotoyoshi Araki, Shigeo Katsuura, Shoichi Suzuki, Fumio Sakuramori, Masatoshi Yoshimori and Haruo Oshita. The late Superior Flight Petty Officer Sukeichi Himura has been accorded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single-Rayed Rising Sun, while the late First Class Flight Petty Officer Misao Sukawa received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Green Paulownia Leaves.

The late Vice-Admiral Arima was the hero of the Second Solomons Naval Battle in which he took part as Commander of an unnamed warship in August, 1942, and in which he rendered distinguished services. He also participated in an naval battle in the Southern Pacific in October of the same year. In this battle, the air unit under his command, together with other comrade air units, sank an enemy battleship, a cruiser and a destroyer and damaged two carriers, one cruiser and two destroyers besides bringing down altogether 27 hostile aircraft.

For his valorous ramming action in an air attack against an enemy task force carried out in eastern Philippine waters on October 15, last year, Rear Admiral Masabumi Arima, the late Commander of a Navy Air Force, has been posthumously promoted to Vice-Admiral and awarded the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun in accordance with special Imperial Command, according to a Navy Ministry communique issued under the date of January 17.

The conferment of posthumous honors on 36 members of the First Special Kamikaze Attack Corps who died in heroic ramming attacks against hostile task forces in the Philippine area in the period between October 21 and November 5, last year, was also announced under the same date.

The late Lieutenant Commander Yoshitane Kuno and the late Lieutenants Juri Kunihara and Mashisa Uemura have each been awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun. The Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single-Rayed Rising Sun have been conferred upon the late Sub-Lieutenant Haruo Onishi and the late Second Sub-Lieutenants Kaoru Sato, Kohei Arai, Hiroshi Asao, Torao Onishi, Kazuo Otsubo, Tomisaku Katsumata, Hiroshi Shioda, Keiichi Satoshi Miyaharada, Mitsuo Takizawa, Toyobumi Kato, Tadashi Miyagawa, Kiephisa Nakase, Kiyoshi Sakita and Yukinori Hirota.

The late Admiral was appointed Commander of the XX Air Unit last spring and made ready against enemy attacks on Peliliu Island and the Philippines. When an enemy task force made its appearance in the waters east of the Philippines on October 15, last year, the late Admiral personally took command of his Air Unit in an assault against the hostile fleet and perished heroically in ramming action against an enemy warship. The members of the same Unit followed their leader in daring ramming attacks and achieved the astounding war results comprising the instantaneous sinking of an aircraft carrier and damaging of two other carriers and a cruiser.

The late Admiral's inspiring action, carried out in spite of his high rank, demonstrated the matchless nature of the Japanese Navy's commandership and inspired many other airmen of the Imperial Navy including those of the Special Kamikaze Attack Corps into the awe-inspiring air actions which have been witnessed ever since the Admiral's death.

STETTINIUS TO ATTEND 'BIG THREE' CONFERENCE

Will Accompany Roosevelt in Talks With British And Soviet Premiers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 15.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, will accompany President Roosevelt to the forthcoming conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Josef Stalin, informed circles in Washington stated today, according to a Washington report.

It is believed that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, will also attend the 'Big Three' meeting. It will be recalled that in October 1943 Cordell Hull, the then U.S. Secretary of State, met the British and Soviet foreign ministers in Moscow while Roosevelt conferred with Churchill and the Soviet Premier at Teheran.

Washington circles said that Stettinius is well qualified to aid in the talks for he was the chairman of the recent meeting at Dumbarton Oaks. Furthermore, he is well acquainted with the Soviet insistence on the right of veto. Moreover, the Secretary of State is familar with the Polish question ever since last April when he conferred with Churchill, Eden and Stanislaw Mikolaczyk, who he at that time was the Premier of the exiled Polish Government in London.

In this connection, another Washington dispatch said that although the name of President General Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government was mentioned in the forthcoming 'Big Three' meeting, Washington diplomats are convinced that De Gaulle will not be invited by the three Powers. They believe that perhaps a separate meeting will be arranged with the French leader in attendance at a later date.

Hopkins To See Churchill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 14.—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal adviser, will make a hurried visit to London to confer with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, a New York report revealed today. It is understood that Churchill wanted to see Roosevelt before the meeting with Marshal Josef Stalin but the President turned down the suggestion on the ground that it looks as if an Anglo-American bloc was being formed.

CHUNGKING'S WPB IS HIT BY ACUTE LACK OF COAL

Miners Reluctant to Sell Fuel to Factories at Government-Controlled Prices

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—Reliable sources disclosed today that the Chungking War Production Board, created with the advices of Donald Nelson, President Roosevelt's special representative, is now facing acute difficulties in securing coal so as to drive on the productive machinery, according to a UP dispatch from Chungking.

It is recalled that Donald Nelson had declared earlier at the time the War Production Board was created that through the Board's activities Chungking's war production would be doubled within six months' time.

Production authorities have revealed to the United Press that the serious shortage of coal has caused a shortage of electric power which is another important factor increasing the difficulties of various factories.

These quarters explained that the real cause of the coal shortage was the Government-controlled coal prices which made coal miners reluctant to sell the coal to the Government or factories in accordance with the controlled price ceilings.

These sources expect, however, the coal shortage can be relieved only when the warm weather returns so that the coal consumption for heating can be cut to nil. Presently, however, Chungking's power company faces a monthly deficit of 20,000,000 Chungking dollars which is responsible for the lightless nights in Chungking.

NIPPON FORCES HOLD OFF ENEMY IN LINGAYEN AREA

Bay Littered With Battered Ships — U.S. Task Force Enters South China Sea

Heavy, intense fighting is progressing in the Lingayen Bay area day in and day out following the landing by the American forces in the neighborhood of San Fabian and Lingayen on Luzon Island on the morning of January 9.

Moving from the northeastern coast of Lingayen Bay, the invaders are now stubbornly carrying out their offensive further forward, crossing near to the Japanese positions in the vicinity of the Cabaruan Hills as well as those on the left bank of the Agno River.

In the sector east of Damortis and San Fabian, enemy activities have gradually become intensified and are now stiffening in a forward drive against the Japanese positions.

No enemy penetration through our positions has so far materialized due to the vigorous counterattacks by the Japanese Forces from land and air.

Although a considerable number of the U.S. warships and transports are still spotted within Lingayen Bay, numerous craft have already been set ablaze or beached due to our unending tremendous aerial attacks.

In the meanwhile, the main strength of a U.S. task force, which appeared in the waters east of Luzon Island and which attacked Taiwan with its carrier-borne planes, entered the South China Sea recently.

Aiming at cutting off the traffic facilities between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions as well as hampering the supply communications with the Philippines, enemy carrier-borne planes in several formations, which are believed to have hopped off from the said task force, raided Saigon and its vicinity on January 12 while other ship-based aircraft also carried out sporadic raids over various districts of Taiwan and the coast of South China on January 15.

Yanks Admit Damage

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The superhuman feats achieved by the Japanese Air Units in the Philippine theater of war are recognized even by the Americans, and recent reports from the front enable one to gain an idea of the tremendous force with which the Japanese are attacking the invaders.

One of these reports was in the form of a war communique issued by MacArthur's headquarters which said: "Considerable damage was caused to American vessels off Lingayen and in the waters west of Luzon Island yesterday in an attack made by the Japanese Army Air Force."

It is also reported that the American forces which have landed on Luzon under the supreme command of General Douglas MacArthur, are taking a cautious attitude, apparently bent for the present on enlarging their bridgeheads. The American 6th Army is now striving to extend its bridge on the Lingayen beach in three directions to the east, south and west, according to dispatches from the Philippine front.

Consequently, the American forces have not yet come into contact with the main force of the Japanese Army, but there is no denying that the Japanese resistance has stiffened during the last 24 hours, state the same dispatches. MacArthur's headquarters is reported to have declared that everywhere round the bridgeheads, the resistance of the Japanese has stiffened, the Americans encountering strong opposition especially on the left flank.

U.S. Invasion Commanders

The composition of the American command directing the invasion attack on Luzon Island is revealed as follows by a Zurich dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi which quotes reports from American sources:

General Douglas MacArthur, who landed in the Lingayen area, in command of the entire operations;

Lieutenant General Walter Krueger, commander of the American 6th Army;

Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, commander of the American 7th and Australian fleets;

Lieutenant General George Kenney, commander of the American Air Forces in East Asia;

Admiral William Halsey, commander of the American 3rd Fleet covering the landing operations.

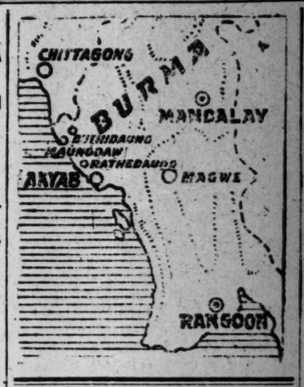
Hanson Baldwin Comments

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The landing of the American forces on Luzon Island will come to change the whole aspect of Pacific strategy, declares Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military commentator, on January 4 in an article dealing with the Luzon situation, according to a New York dispatch received here.

Manila is one of the best harbors in East Asia. The capture of Luzon Island will enable the Americans not only to control the communications with Taiwan, through the Bashee Strait, but also to raid any part of Kyushu and Taiwan with B-29's, asserts that commentator. Moreover, airfields, repair shops and supply depots may easily be established in the island for attacking the mainland of Japan.

But these strategical advantages have not yet been secured by the Americans, admits Baldwin. The Luzon operations are still in an initial stage, and fierce land battles are still to be fought, for the Americans have not yet come into contact with the main force of the Japanese Army.



ENEMY IN YUNNAN AREA HIT HARD BY JAPANESE

23,000 Casualties Inflicted by Nippon Units Defending Yenchang

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, January 15.—No fewer than 23,000 casualties are estimated to have been inflicted on the Chungking expeditionary forces in Yunnan by the Japanese Garrisons defending Yenchang, a vital keypoint on the Burmese-Chinese frontier, and the surrounding area.

The Japanese have given a hot reception to the Yunnan expeditionary forces, seven divisions strong since the latter launched a severe attack some time ago against the town of Yenchang in an attempt to penetrate into Burmese territory through the Burma Road. The Japanese have so far caused heavy casualties and material losses to the invading Chungking troops, but a part of the enemy's 53rd Army has succeeded in crossing the Lungchwan River at Muse and attempted an attack against the flank of the Japanese Garrison at Yenchang. With furious counterattacks, crack Japanese units put this enemy contingent to rout, while, however, the salient of the 11th Group Army has started intense attacks against Yenchang from the east, assisted by tank formations and under cover of fighter planes.

Counterattacking the severe enemy assaults, the Japanese, organizing closing-in squads, penetrated deep into enemy positions to disturb the enemy artillery positions and also engaged themselves in embittered fighting right in front of their own positions with the enemy salient which dared to break through Japanese defenses in their mad rush. The Japanese inflicted enormous casualties and losses on the enemy and put them to rout every time the latter launched attacks and in the period between January 1 and 12, the Japanese picked up as many as 764 enemy dead abandoned on the field.

The total casualties inflicted on the enemy forces in the offensive-defensive operations at Yenchang are estimated at no fewer than 23,000 and this fact is contributing to the decline of the enemy morale.

Attacks Admitted

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—The Chungking High Command, in its today's communique, admitted that the Japanese Garrison at Yenchang, a solid stronghold on the Burma Road along the Burmese-Chinese border, was carrying on severe counterattacks against the Chungking forces attempting to recapture the keypoint and that the latter were trying to check the Japanese assaults at a hill north of the town.

Economist Cassell Dies

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—Gustav Cassell, a Swedish economist well known for his advocacy of managed currency, died here tonight, at the age of 78.

JAPANESE AIR-BLAST ENEMY ON SEA, LAND IN AREA NEAR AKYAB

11 Warcraft Destroyed, 8 Landing Points Smashed, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Following the withdrawal of Japanese Units from an area near Akyab to the left bank of the Kaladan River at the end of last year, the enemy in the Mayu Peninsula area have been penetrating to the neighborhood of Akyab step by step and are now planning to reinforce their strength by sea, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

Imperial Air Forces that have been daily attacking the enemy convoy and landing points on and after January 9 have already blasted 11 enemy warcraft including two cruisers and nine transports up to January 13 besides setting ablaze seven places as well as causing explosion at one place of the enemy landing areas, the same communique revealed.

It was added that six Japanese planes have self-blasted or have not yet returned.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. January 16

"1—In connection with the withdrawal of Our Units from an area near Akyab to the left bank of the Kaladan River at the end of last year enemy troops in the Mayu Peninsula area have gradually penetrated to the neighborhood of Akyab and are planning to bring reinforcements from the sea.

"2—Our Air Forces have been continuing their attacks against a convoy of the said enemy forces as well as landing points on and after January 9.

"Of the war results obtained by January 13 those which have been ascertained follow:

2 Transports instantaneously sunk
1 Transport sunk
6 Transports damaged and set ablaze
2 Cruisers sunk
7 Places at landing points set ablaze
Explosion caused at one place

"Losses on our side totaled six planes which self-blasted or have not yet returned."

Enemy Forces Being Hit

Under the able command of Major General Sakurai, Imperial Japanese Units in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw area, unmolested by the enemy, effected a strategic withdrawal from an area near Akyab to the left bank of the Kaladan River at the end of last year, after valiantly fighting the numerically superior British-Indian armies, comprising the 25th and 26th divisions, for a long period of more than six months, during which the Japanese had continually inflicted tremendous losses upon the enemy.

Following the completion of our withdrawal, Anglo-Indian troops in the Mayu Peninsula penetrated to the neighboring districts of Akyab one after another in a slow movement on and around December 31. The enemy, on and after January 9, has been endeavoring to reinforce its strength by sea.

Along the upper stream of the Kaladan River, the West African army, namely, the 81st division, has been furtively moving in the vicinity of Kyakutow and Japanese Units stationed there are now engaging in furious battle.

Detecting the enemy reinforcement movement in and around the Akyab setor, Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force are daily attacking the enemy convoy as well as the landing points on and after January 9.

Up to January 13, our Wild Eagles have sank two enemy cruisers, three transports and blasted six others in addition to setting ablaze eight places near the landing points, including explosions caused at one place.

B-29's Over Nagoya, Tokyo

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber penetrated the skies over Nagoya at about 11:30 p.m. on January 15, and at 2:30 a.m. the following day another B-29 appeared over the same area. The enemy planes fled after dropping a few incendiaries. At 10 a.m. on January 16, one B-29 coming from the Marianas carried out a reconnaissance flight over Tokyo and its vicinity. The enemy plane did not drop any explosives.

VANDENBERG'S SPEECH ANGERS CONGRESSMEN

Foreign Policy Statement Brings About Lively Debate—Many Solons Concerned

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 15.—Unexpected furor and lively debate was brought forth over Senator Arthur Vandenberg's speech last week on U.S. foreign policy, causing concern among the American congressmen, according to a Washington report.

In regard to the United States' foreign policy, Democratic Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in stating yesterday that the United Nations could handle international trade, proposed creating a provisional council for this purpose, while Republican Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont called on the State Department last night for immediate measures to be taken to permit the United States to join the Allies in a big push to victory against the Axis.

Senator Connally's proposal, because of the fact that he heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, may be regarded to be more important than at first thought. It may be remembered that Connally said after Vandenberg's speech, that no new definite proposals regarding the foreign policy should be made until after President Roosevelt's meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin which would be some time after the presidential inauguration on January 20.

In his talks with Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius this week, he also suggested the formation of an integral body to handle international disputes and the holding of a conference of the United Nations for the formation of a new international security organization.

Senator Connally's plan is to have international disputes settled by this provisional council which would act in an advisory capacity, membership of which should parallel the permanent members of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. That is, it should be made up of representatives of the five major nations of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France and Chungking.

Expects No Ill Feeling

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman pointed out, too, that the Senate should consider ratifications of a permanent peace treaty and the setting up of a new international security organization in readiness for problems which might arise, similar to those in Greece and Poland. It was suggested that consultations be arranged by the parties concerned. Connally said there would be no possible ill feeling as with Great Britain in regard to Greece or with Russia as regards Poland and by the setting up of such a council, decisions could be arrived at which would be ratified by the other countries.

As regards Senator Austin's proposal for German disarmament, the Senator from Vermont said that the State Department should act immediately to arrange a special disarmament, plans for which when submitted would be instantly ratified by the Senate. In making such a proposal Senator Austin was only acting in step with Senator Vandenberg.

With the different views and proposals of the congressmen, open feelings are expected to be based on foreign policy and lively debate on the subject likely to ensue this week.

Senator Bert Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, who now sides with the rest of the so-called isolationists, also made it known this week of his stand for modifications by the Allies on their demands on Germany. Wheeler's stand, if made, will surely be attacked by Secretary of State Stettinius as "mischievous and harmful," and that he would be taking the fruits of all the men in uniform as well as those of Americans in all walks of life.

The reaction to Vandenberg's speech is heartening in some respects. The competition in evidence now in the Senate is that of two teams fighting for the same chance. Any proposal from the Democratic side follows in the path led by Vandenberg on the Republican side. The battle between the men of the two major parties is no longer a battle on two diverging views, but a competition to win top place in the honor of having been first in leading America to her rightful attitude in the international security organization.

Connally's idea was approved by Senator Joseph Ball, Minnesota Republican, who expressed his Party's approval of the idea declaring that it was a "constructive step in the direction of a just peace" and hoped that Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, will take the proposal to the "Big Three" conference with him.

Demands Manpower Probe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 15.—Investigations to see if manpower needs in the United States war plants have been met already on a voluntary basis were demanded today by Senator James Meade, New York Democrat, who is the chairman of the Senate War Investigation Committee, according to a Washington dispatch.

Vivid Picture of Artillery Bombardment And Enemy's Counter-Fire at Lingayen Given

By I. ITO
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 14.—Lieutenant Colonel S. returning from the Lingayen battlefield describes the terrific artillery bombardment of the Japanese Forces and the counter-fire from the enemy ships in the following manner:

"I arrived at XX elevation, located in the eastern sector of Lingayen, on the afternoon of January 10. In the bay, about 300 enemy landing vessels moved in and out in the vicinity of San Fabian. Including the vessels outside the bay, the enemy ships totaled over 600, about 90 per cent of which were loaded with men, while the rest carried tanks and other supplies.

"In order to draw the enemy closer to shore, the Japanese Forces refrained from firing. Finally, at 5:30 p.m. of January 10, the Japanese artillery simultaneously opened fire on the enemy ships. A flash of flames and one enemy ship sank instantaneously. Clouds of black smoke darkened the skies. We could see a number of large-sized enemy ships wrapped in red flames. As the Japanese artillery fire continued unabated the enemy ships at about 6 p.m. commenced to withdraw toward the entrance of the bay. Still the Japanese guns kept up their concentrated fire.

"The enemy soon commenced a furious bombardment from their ships. Enemy planes bombed our positions. Lingayen Bay had been transformed into a gory battlefield. The guns on both sides continued active throughout the night until dawn the next day.

"In the meantime, the enemy had enlarged their bridgehead, centering around San Fabian, to about five kilometers and a furious land battle had developed between the enemy and the Japanese, entrenched on the eastern elevation. In desperate efforts to land more troops, the enemy now moved two large-sized destroyers or cruisers, 10 large-sized transports, 15 small-sized transports probably of less than 5,000 tons and several scores of landing vessels into the waters between Damortis and San Fabian. Enemy planes buzzed persistently overhead.

"The fighting spirit of the Japanese Force, however, burns at the highest pitch. They are fighting in the spirit of the death-defying Special Attack Corps and are inflicting tremendous losses on the enemy forces, attempting further landings."

CARRIER-BORNE PLANES ATTACK S. CHINA AREAS

Task Force Appears Off Chinese Coast; Five Raiders Downed And Three Damaged

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, January 15.—First enemy attacks from the sea were made in South China on Monday morning, when the American task force, which had entered the South China Sea, attacked several important points held by our forces in this region.

Simultaneously with its attack on Taiwan on Monday morning, the enemy task force sent some 70 carrier-based Grumman planes in several formations to various points in South China.

They raided Hongkong, Canton, and Swato areas for an hour from 9:30 a.m.

Our air forces, supported by ground fire, repulsed the American raiders. Five enemy planes were downed, and three damaged, while the damage on our side was slight.

P-40's Attack Canton

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, January 11.—Collaborating with the attacks of enemy carrier-borne planes on south China today, six enemy P-40's raided Canton about 2 p.m. Japanese Ground and Air Units shot down two of the raiders. The P-40's, attacking Canton, are thought to have come from bases in the Suichwan-Kanchow area.

The war results for the day, including the carrier-borne planes, were seven enemy planes shot down and three damaged, or a total of 10.

92 Casualties in F.I.C. Raid

Domei

HANOI, January 15.—Ninety-two people, mostly harmless citizens, killed and wounded, were the result of the raid made by American ship-based planes on southern French Indo-China on January 12, according to a communique issued by the Government-General of French Indo-China on January 15.

The announcement follows:

"Formations of planes of the American air force attacked the coastal regions of southern Annam and Cochin China for 12 hours from 8 a.m. on January 12. The raiders bombed and machine-gunned, a large number of points, and killed 20 peoples and injured 72 others. At Saigon a First Lieutenant, a Frenchman, was killed and another First Lieutenant injured."

Miri Raider Repulsed

Domei

API, January 15.—One enemy B-24 plane penetrated into the Miri area in North Borneo on January 12, but was repulsed by Japanese fighter planes. Again two B-24's today raided the Api area also in North Borneo but the damage on our side was slight.

Pharaon Made Foreign Head

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—Henry Pharaon has been appointed the Foreign Minister of the Lebanon Government today succeeding the late Selim Takla who died on January 11, according to a Beirut dispatch. Whether Pharaon in addition will assume the portfolio of Justice Minister which was also held by Takla or whether a new Minister will be appointed is not yet known.

200 ENEMY PLANES RAID TAIWAN; CIVILIANS KILLED

Ship-Borne Machines Cause Little Damage to Airfields And Traffic Facilities

About 200 enemy carrier-borne planes raided various parts of Taiwan between 8:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. on January 15 when they principally bombed airfields and traffic facilities, the Taiwan Army announced at 3:45 p.m. the same day.

The enemy raiders also carried out strafing and bombing attacks on Taichu, Shoka, and Takao cities, and several villages. Besides the damage caused to our airfields and traffic facilities, 30 civilians were killed or wounded, and small fires broke out at several places in Takao City, it was further revealed.

War results known up to the present include five planes shot down and another damaged.

The Taiwan Army's announcement follows:

"About 200 enemy carrier-borne planes raided various districts in Taiwan from about 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on January 15 when they principally bombed airfields and traffic facilities. They also carried out strafing and bombing attacks on Taichu, Shoka, and Takao cities, and several villages.

"Besides some damage caused to our airfields and traffic facilities, 30 civilians were killed or wounded while small fires broke out at several places in Takao City.

"War results known up to the present include five planes shot down and one damaged."

Indiscriminate Bombing

By H. HARADA and K. KOJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

A CERTAIN BASE, January 15.—With the intention of restraining the Japanese Forces fighting the decisive Philippine battle of the war and of reconnoitering their rear bases, the enemy with a total of 200 ship-based planes came to attack Taiwan again on the morning of January 15.

For the first time in many days it came from the direction of the sea to the southwest of the island.

The enemy sought chiefly to attack airfields, shipping, and railways, but the bombing actually done by him was indiscriminate and from above the clouds.

When the enemy at length saw that he had no hope of attaining his objective, he started to bomb and machine-gun not only the residential districts of cities and towns but also villages.

These dastardly acts of the enemy left the inhabitants of the island in no doubt of the sort of enemy they had to deal with, an enemy lost to all the sense of honor, an enemy full of the instincts of a brute.

The enemy planes in a number of formations, stayed in the skies of the island for a total of five hours.

The anti-aircraft batteries went into action at once and accounted for six of the raiders.

It is expected that the enemy who is in a great hurry to get results in the Philippine Islands will come to attack Taiwan at short intervals with the idea of checking the Japanese Forces which are pounding him in the Philippine area.

The attacks which have been made by the enemy against Taiwan in the past have aroused the military and civilians in the island to an extent that they are determined to repel any enemy that may come attack Taiwan from the air.

AMERICA HELD UNEASY OVER EUROPEAN EVENTS

U.S.-British Difference Over Italy and Greece, Franco-Soviet Pact Are Factors

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 15.—The recent turn of events in Europe such as the divergence of opinion between the United States and Britain over Italy and Greece, and the Franco-Soviet Alliance, is causing great uneasiness to those in America who hope to see their country play its full part in international affairs after the war, according to the New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. He said it is feared that all these events will greatly strengthen the stand of the isolationists who are still powerful and who may make difficult, if not impossible, the ratification by the Senate of the Dumbarton plan.

Arthur Krock, American political commentator, wrote from Washington to the New York Times on December 12 that Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, before his retirement "persuaded a large majority of Congress that the Dumbarton plans were the true charts of the international future." The correspondent states, however, that recent events after Hull's retirement has renewed serious doubts whether the world, and particularly Europe, is following the charts or whether the United States can lead the other great nations back to them after the war is over.

Krock referred particularly to the Sforza affair and the Franco-Soviet treaty. He also reported on the widespread dissatisfaction of the published terms of the new Lend-Lease agreement with Britain. He mentioned Bernard Baruch, advisor to the U.S. Office of War Mobilization, as having asked President Roosevelt "where will the United States come out if the terms mean that this country is weakening itself while trying to help the rest of the world."

Walter Lippmann, noted American political commentator, declared on December 12 that the "allies are trying to carry out in liberated Europe plans made long ago which today are impracticable because conditions have changed radically." He pointed out that America had not been able to "set free" the European countries rapidly enough or to give sufficient food and economic assistance to populations to enable her "to dictate to them afterwards."

Of Greece he said that "the center of gravity in the Greek Government had to be the armed forces of resistance. It seems fairly clear that the advice of the British and Greek on the spot was overruled by London and as a result, the British are fighting the Greeks to prop up a Greek Government formed in exile, when the prospect was very different, which tried to reign when it got to Athens but which was not allowed to reign."

Facts Worth Noting

Rumanian National Government

Ilorla Sima—Prime Minister
Vasila Jasinschi—Interior, Health and Social Welfare Minister
Michael Sturdza—Foreign and Education Minister
Gen. Platon Chirnoaga—War Minister
Georgescu—Economics and Finance Min.
Grigorio Manollescu—Propaganda Min.
Archbishop Vissarion Puju

Radescu Cabinet

King Michael
Nicolae Radescu—Premier
Petre Groza—Deputy Premier
Constantin Visojanu—Foreign Minister
Gen. Ion Negulescu—War Minister
Constantin Bratanu—War Production Minister
Mihai Ramineanu—Finance Minister
Patrascanu—Justice Minister
Aurel Leucutia—Economics Minister
Ion Dimo—Agriculture Minister
Lucretu Raduceanu—Labor Minister
Georg Dej—Traffic Minister
Gheorghe Nicolau—Insurance Minister
Virgil Solomon—Public Works Minister
Fotino—Corporation Minister
Racovica—Minister for Minorities
Danail Opolu—Public Health Minister
Stefan Voita—Education Minister
Gen. Constantine Sanatescu—Ex-Premier
Marshal Ion Antonescu—Ex-Premier
Mihai Antonescu—Ex-Deputy Premier
Gen. Pantazi—Ex-War Minister
George Caranuil—Minister to Helsinki
Alexander Cztezianu—Ambassador to Turkey
Friedric Nanu—Minister to Sweden
Gheorghe Crutzescu—Minister to Copenhagen
Vespasian Pella—Minister to Berne

Assassins' Trial Adjourned

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—Trial in Cairo of the two men who are accused of assassinating Lord Moyne, late British Resident Minister in the Middle East, was adjourned today but it is expected to be resumed tomorrow and the verdict given on the same day, a Cairo dispatch disclosed.

O'Connor in New Delhi

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—Lieutenant General Richard O'Connor, who, as Commander of the Eastern Units of the Indian Army, has charge of the areas along the border of India and Burma, arrived at New Delhi from Calcutta yesterday, according to a Calcutta dispatch.

CANADA WOULD CHANGE SECURITY PLAN WORKING

Asks Revision of Dumbarton Oaks Plan to Give Medium States Greater Voice

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—The Canadian Government sent to Washington and London a proposal for changing the security plan worked out at Dumbarton Oaks, reported the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet on December 12. According to the Canadian proposal, increased influence should be given medium-sized states such as Canada and the Netherlands without depriving the great Powers of their special authority.

According to the New York Times, Canada made her proposal with the hope of being able to remove the possibility that medium-sized states be ordered to break diplomatic and economic relations or place armed forces at disposal for the fight against future aggressors without a chance to vote on these vital questions. Greater difference is therefore claimed between medium-sized and small states.

While the Canadians evidently accepted the principle that permanent members of the Council will have veto right against plans for using force against an attacker, they maintain that discrimination should also be made between minor Powers.

Canada is, therefore, proposing that six non-permanent seats in the Security Council be reserved (on a basis of rotation inside certain regions) for states which have the wish and ability to place at least some force at the Council's disposal and are prepared to be bound by majority decisions in the Council.

The Council should carry out its own majority decisions without calling on the Assembly, but if the Assembly with a two-third majority decides to carry out a proposal of the Security Council, this decision will be binding for all the states in the Assembly.

The Canadians consider that their proposal will strengthen the Dumbarton Oaks plan by removing the arguments of the great Powers in which they claim that they themselves shall get the general right of veto and at the same time shall refuse others not only the right to veto but also the right to vote regarding decisions concerning their vital interests.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 15

In the west the focal points of the defensive battle yesterday again were in the region south of Malmedy between the Salm and the Ourthe as well as on both sides of Bastogne. Our formations prevented the American breakthrough attempts, which were carried out by strongest forces on the ground and in the air and only at a few points the enemy managed to make local headway. Twenty-four enemy tanks were destroyed.

In the lower Vosges and in the Maginot Line strong enemy attacks were frustrated while in Rittershofen a number of enemy nests of resistance were blasted. On either side of Strasbourg our bridehead positions have been enlarged and fortified. Over the Western Front a number of embittered aerial fights occurred in the course of which 23 enemy aircraft were shot down.

In Budapest, the German and the Hungarian garrison, which since December 24 had been exposed to heavy enemy attacks is now standing its test of, heavy street fighting. The enemy who yesterday attacked in the eastern past of the city with the help of numerous tanks and battleplanes only succeeded in capturing a few blocks of houses. North of the Danube our troops threw the enemy back from his invasion area and drove him farther eastwards.

In the mountainous Hungarian-Slovak frontier region, our formations are engaged in heavy fighting with the enemy who is attacking at Blauenstein, Losoncz, Pelsoec and west of Nagyiada. As expected the Russians opened after several hours of preparatory fire their offensive also at their Vistula bridgeheads Pulawy and Warka, at the Vistula-Bug triangle (north of Warsaw) and at the Narev bridgeheads on either side of Ostenburg. Violent fighting is in progress on the entire front.

In the penetration area between the Vistula and the southern slopes of the Lysa Gora, grim fighting against Soviet infantry and tank forces who advanced in a western direction across the Nida continues.

Between Ebenrode and Schlossberg in the East Prussian border region, renewed attempts to break through made by strong enemy formations were frustrated.

In the big winter battle between the Carpathians and the Niemen, 175 enemy tanks were destroyed yesterday according to preliminary reports. Of this number, 82 were destroyed in the Narev bridgeheads and 51 in the East Prussian border region.

Anglo-American terror units yesterday attacked western, northwestern and central Germany. During the evening hours the Rhenish-Westphalian and central German areas especially were the targets of British bombers. At the same time harassing units dropped bombs on Berlin. A total of 64 Anglo-American aircraft among which were 46 four-motored bombers were shot down over the Reich territory by our air defence.

The retaliatory fire against London was continued yesterday.

British Frantic to Learn Secret of V-Arms; £1,000,000 Offered, But Nothing Leaks Out

Domei

BERLIN, January 15.—How urgent the problem of fighting the German V-weapons has become for the British is revealed by an article in the News Chronicle in which such fantastic methods of defense have been suggested that one is instantly reminded of Jules Verne.

The paper reports that a staff of hundreds of British and American scientists and engineers for months have been occupied with the problem of a possible defense against the German weapons. According to the paper, suggestions for a successful defense are becoming more fantastic every day.

"It is known that the V-1 and V-2 are not the last in the series of German secret weapons, but, on the other hand, it is not known when the V-3 will be introduced. No news is leaking out in this respect from any competent Berlin quarters and it is no use making any hints about the coming German V-weapons.

This unprecedented way of keeping secrecy in Germany is the more surprising if one realizes that thousands of workers and technicans are busy in factories and drafting rooms where the German V-weapons are constructed and designed. It is known that the British Secret Service, right after the V-fire started against London, instructed all its European branches in Lisbon, Stockholm, Berne, Madrid, and Istanbul to get hold of the secrets of the V-weapons at any price. The Secret Service even declared itself willing to pay £1,000,000 for information about the V-2. But nothing leaked out.

On the other hand, a curtain of silence has been drawn in Great Britain over the amount of damage caused by the V-weapons in southern England, especially in London. Even diplomats accredited in London are forbidden to mention in their codes the problems which have become acute due to the effects of the German V-weapons.

Cripple Traffic Lines

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—Travelers, who recently returned from England, reported that traces of the German V-fire are visible everywhere. Authorities now apparently no longer intend to repair the damaged buildings even where repairs are possible.

The visitor, moreover, gains the impression that a large part of the population of London has left the city. The most difficult problem with which the Londoners are struggling at present is the transport situation for the V-weapons again and again cripple the traffic lines. The Londoners are leading a life constantly threatened by the flying bombs. Since only people whom work holds in London are still in the city, further evacuation is not planned.

Moral Effects Serious

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—German V-bombs were directed against South England again on Sunday, London reports said. Allan Bell of the BBC described the moral effects of the German missiles on the people of southern England as serious.

SLASH IN COAL SUPPLY FOR U.S. PUBLIC DECIDED

Byrnes Announces Fuel Economy Measures; Neon Signs Will Be Prohibited

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Further economy in the consumption of fuel has been enforced by the United States authorities in connection with the various measures for strengthening the wartime structure. In this connection, James Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, made the following statement to a Washington dispatch:

"A big decrease in the supply of coal to private houses, offices, and public buildings is to be effected. Neon-signs are to be prohibited as well as annual meetings held by various societies and groups in order to conserve fuel stocks."

Wants Fines for Slackers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 13.—Testifying on the probable "work or strike legislation" under consideration by the House Military Affairs Committee, Lieutenant General William Knudsen, Director of the U.S. Office of Production Management, today declared before the Committee that "it would be bad if the army had to accept men who refused to work in war plants," according to a Washington report.

He said that it would be a better idea to levy fines or give prison terms instead of threatening to induct slackers into the army.

FRASER ESCAPES DEATH

Narrowly Misses Being Hit By Japanese Bombs in Lingayen Bay

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, is reported to have barely escaped death in a Japanese air attack on an American warship in the Pacific area on January 6.

In this attack Vice Admiral Herbert Lumsden, a representative of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and an American correspondent were killed. They were on the bridge of the American warship with Admiral Fraser.

A UP dispatch from Leyte Island reported that Fraser told newspapermen that, after finishing his chats with Lumsden and two correspondents of Time and Life magazines, he had climbed the bridge of the American warship in Lingayen Bay with them. The bomb dropped by a Japanese plane killed Lumsden and one of the correspondents but he himself only dropped unconscious without suffering any wounds.

To Set Up Radio Stations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—The Soviet Union will place $1,000,000,000 at the disposal of France in accordance with the Soviet-French Treaty, for the establishment of powerful broadcasting stations at Algiers, Dakar, Indo-China, and Madagascar, the World Telegraph reports. The radio stations will be under French management, and a number of Soviet linguists will be employed, it was added.

Many Cultural Relics At Verona Are Razed In Enemy Terror Raid

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—After having been spared for one and a half years, the city of Verona, Italy's most Gothic town, was once more visited by Anglo-American terror formations which severely devastated its cultural buildings, according to a Verona dispatch. The report said that six churches, five palaces, an ancient castle and hundreds of historic houses were destroyed. It added that buildings that have been the pride of all Italians had been thoroughly demolished and Shakespeare's monument in front of the house where Romeo's Julia Capuletti resided had been laid in ruins.

EUROPEAN UNITY GROWING

Alien Workers in Reich Promoting Rapprochement of Nations

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—The presence of millions of alien workers in Germany is promoting the rapprochement of nations and paving the way for a new Europe, declared Fritz Sauckel, Director of Manpower, in his address at a convention of the German Institute for Sciences Abroad.

"That these millions of foreign workers in Germany pay only little heed to foreign propaganda shows that the feeling of a European unity is already growing up in them," Sauckel continued. He emphasized that they were on an equal footing with the German laborer and declared that no attempt was being made to influence them politically in accordance with Fuehrer Hitler's word that National Socialism was no export article.

U.S. TO ATTEND PARLEY OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Stettinius Heading Mission to Foreign Minister's Meeting In Mexico City

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 14.—The Mexican Government's invitation to the United States to join in the Foreign Minister's Conference to be held in Mexico City from February 15 has been accepted by Washington, according to a Washington report.

Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, will attend as chief American delegate accompanied by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, with other members of the delegation to be announced later.

The complete text of the U.S. State Department's announcement of the forthcoming conference is as follows:

"The American Republics collaborating in the war, have agreed as the result of consultations through regular diplomatic channels to hold a conference of "urgent" and post-war problems. The Government of Mexico has now invited the other Governments to hold the conference in Mexico City, beginning February 15, 1945.

"The Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. will be the U.S. Government's delegate, and the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, will be the alternate delegate. There will be a further announcement at a later date regarding the other members of the United States delegation. The purpose of the conference is to discuss important problems of war and peace of concern to the participating governments. The agenda is now being jointly considered by the respective Governments."

Public Hails Farrell's Move

Domei

MADRID, January 14.—The people of Argentina are deeply satisfied with the decision of their Government to leave the Pan-American Union, Spanish correspondents in Buenos Aires unanimously report. Argentine papers also describe the recent measure taken by the Farrell Government as being in accordance with "the honor and dignity of the Argentine people."

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Malai
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Sumatra
Benccolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Mateng.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Buitenzorg, Djakarta (Batavia) & Meester-wijk) Djember, Djocjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

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KURUSU, OTHERS CONDEMN GRAND SHRINE BOMBING

Americans Bent on Crushing Japanese National Spirit, Avers Ambassador

Severely assailing the outrageous bombing by American raiders of the sacred precincts of the Outer Shrine of Ise on Sunday, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, in an interview with the Asahi, emphasized that the Americans are bent on crushing the spiritual strength of the Japanese people, which they fear above anything else.

Ambassador Kurusu observed that the people must now have realized what Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso meant when he described the War of Greater East Asia as a war "to protect the national polity of the Japanese Empire." Mr. Kurusu said that to crush the mystic nature of the Japanese has long been the established plan of the American people. Americans view with a sense of horror the Japanese people's unshakable conviction in the sacredness of their country and its fair sinister ambition to drive Japan to a complete collapse by blasting the foundation of the Japanese national spirit, Mr. Kurusu declared.

Now that the enemy has come to the extreme in their conduct of the war, Mr. Kurusu said, there need be no elucidation about the American people's mad will to fight, their spiritual outlook and their war aim.

Noguchi Denounces Action

Yonejiro Noguchi, noted poet, described the Sunday outrage as the greatest American challenge against Japan and declared that it should be considered to be more important than the formal declaration of war. He said that he believed that Heaven's vengeance will surely be wrought on the Yankees for their brutal action.

Mr. Noguchi recalled the enemy bombing raid on the Cassino monastery, which provoked the righteous indignation of the entire Christian population through the world and also the recent bombing of a certain shrine within Tokyo Metropolis.

Mr. Noguchi said that he believed the violation of the sanctity of the Outer Shrine of Ise committed on Sunday will provoke a fiery indignation of the 100,000,000 people of Japan and will drive them to ever greater efforts to chastize the enemy.

Yoshihisa Kuzuu, Director-General of the Kokuryu-kai, an influential patriotic society, stated that he had no words to express his awe and trepidation toward the August Souls of the Imperial Ancestors. The only way for the Japanese people to undo the American act of profanity is to emulate the spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Air Units and to abide by it in their daily lives, Mr. Kuzuu declared.

Dr. Kengo Murakawa, Professor Emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University, in referring to the Sunday outrage, recalled the enemy's repeated actions against the religious sanctity committed in the course of the present European War. He cited the enemy bombings perpetrated against the grand Cathedral in Berlin, the Vatican in Rome, the Leaning Tower of Pisa and the pagodas in Burma.

Enemy Motive Explained

Although the Grand Shrines of Ise should not be ranged with other places of worship in foreign countries in view of their particular holiness and the extraordinary respects which the Japanese people pay to them, it should be made clear that the object of the enemy's barbarous action is to destroy the spiritual center of the people and thus to demoralize them, Dr. Murakawa declared.

Dr. Murakawa said such a method may work in some other country but not in Japan, for the Japanese people will only be roused to intense wrath and to greater war efforts.

Obituary

Tokunichi Nomura, 68, member of the House of Peers, who was well-known in the Kansai financial circles as head of some 30 companies of the Nomura interests, died on Monday, at his residence at Sumiyoshi, Hyogo Prefecture. Funeral services were observed at his residence on Tuesday, with formal rites to be held sometime later in Osaka.

Mr. Nomura personally conducted the management of the Nomura Bank, Nomura Securities Company, Nomura Life Insurance Company and other companies. Realizing the importance of industrial development in the Southern Regions, he started the development of rubber plantations in Malai, Borneo and Sumatra three years ago.

Dr. Konosuke Nakamura, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University of Technology, passed away on Thursday, at his villa in Zushi. He was 74 years of age. Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m., Saturday, at the University Hall in accordance with Buddhist rites.

Dr. Nakamura, upon graduating from the electric engineering course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1898, became professor of Tokyo Higher Technological College, predecessor of the university. In 1919, he was given the doctorate degree in science and in 1926, became the president of the college. With the promotion of the college to university in 1923, he was named the first president and occupied the post till he retired in 1942. He grant-aboad twice, and his contributions to the development of Japan's electrical industry were great.

Lieutenant General Shigeta Fujii died on Sunday at the age of 86. Funeral services will be solemnized at 11 a.m., Thursday, at his Yotsuya residence in Tokyo. Lieutenant General Fujii distinguished himself as Chief of Staff of the First Army during the Russo-Japanese War and later became the president of the Military Staff College and the Artillery School. He was also the Commander of the 12th Division.

News and Views

Political Issue Split The Anti-Axis Camp in Two

By KUSUO OYA

Wu Kuo-ting, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chungking regime, in his press interview on January 10, reaffirmed that Chungking's attitude toward the Polish regime in exile in London remains unchanged, stating that Chungking regards it as the legitimate Government of Poland.

This pronouncement is in line with the attitude of America and Britain which have expressed their intention to support the Polish exile regime in London following the formal recognition extended by the Soviet Government to the Lublin regime as the Provisional Government of Poland on January 5. A strong impression is given the world that the Polish issu has split the anti-Axis camp in two, the one side represented by America, Britain and Chungking and the other, by the Soviet Union.

It is more a matter of prestige, however, for America and Britain to uphold the Polish exile regime in London as the legitimate Government of Poland, bound as they are with the Atlantic Charter, notwithstanding its repudiation by both Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, both America and Britain have been compelled to yield to the Soviet Union's vigorous East European policy with the result that they have had no course left to them but to extend de facto recognition to the Lublin regime, while the Polish regime in exile in London has been virtually eliminated since the Teheran Conference.

Reveals Dual Diplomacy

Put in another form, the Polish issue has exposed the dual diplomacy of America and Britain to keep the Soviet Union in the war with Germany on the one hand and on the other to have a big share in the postwar arrangement of Europe.

Chungking's support of the Polish regime in exile in London comes from an entirely different motive. With all America's instigation and interference, Chungking cannot see its way to a rapprochement with the Yenan regime, a Communist regime in the Chungking-controlled area which enjoys the sympathy of, if not support from, the Soviet Union. No wonder Chungking refuses to recognize the Lublin regime, openly sponsored by the Soviet Union.

It may be possible for America and Britain to resort to crafty dual diplomacy by extending de facto recognition to the Lublin regime, but it is entirely out of the question for Chungking to follow suit. The press interview by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chungking regime does not call for any serious comment, but it may be worthwhile to pay attention to Chungking's political quandary, which has been aggravated by the Polish issue.

In case America and Britain are compelled to recognize the Lublin regime, as they are likely to, it will run counter to their pious professions and protestations, though it may serve their purpose to keep the Soviet Union on their side as long as the war against Germany continues.

Exposed to Disruption

America and Britain call their camp the "United Nations" which they claim band together to fight for democracy. But their propaganda only reveals that their camp is exposed to the constant menace of disruption, due to a clash of interest and purpose.

It is crystal-clear that Anglo-American capitalistic democracy is absolutely incompatible with Soviet Communism. The moment, therefore, their joint war against Germany strikes a serious snag or their postwar plan for world management is upset, their propagandized unity will be immediately broken, with their internal friction and antagonism coming up to the surface. The situation in East Europe as well as in Southeastern Europe is grave enough for them, as their political and military strategies are pushed by them at cross-purposes.

In this connection, the New Statesman and Nation, a British Leftist magazine, in its latest issue, said:

"So long as America and Britain do not extend formal recognition to the Lublin regime, the Soviet Union may continue her sit-down strike on the Eastern Front. That's what is most dreaded by Britain."

Now that America and Britain are confronted with Marshal Gert von Rundstedt's successful push on the Western Front, they are anxious to have the Soviets restrain the Germans on the Eastern Front, so that they are powerless in face of the Soviet masterstroke of political and military strategy displayed in the settlement of the Polish issue.

No Harmony Seen

America, Britain and the Soviet Union are united by their joint war against Germany, while America, Britain and Chungking are banded together by their joint war against Japan. With the development of the war situation, however, these 'Big Four' of the world will be confronted with a split due to the growing difference in their political position, as demonstrated by the Polish issue.

The crisis of the 'Big Four' has just begun. It will climax in the Italian and Balkan questions whose satisfactory liquidation is being rendered more and more difficult with the passage of every day. You may easily understand why President Roosevelt has had to dwell so lengthily on the solidarity of the anti-Axis nations in his message to Congress.

REGIONAL HEADS DISCUSS VITAL WARTIME MEASURES

Koiso Makes Speech; Ueba of Planning Board Explains 5 Emergency Plans

The first regular conference of the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils for the present year was held in the Prime Minister's official residence at 1:40 p.m., Monday, with the attendance of Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, all other State Ministers, directors of the four Cabinet Boards, and all the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils, except Shinji Yoshino, Chairman for the Tokai region.

The conference began with a speech made by Prime Minister Koiso, after which Tetsuzo Ueba, Director General of the Coordinated Planning Board, explained the emergency measures recently adopted by the Government. Shigeru Yoshida, Minister of Munitions, then spoke on war production, calling upon the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils to cooperate to the utmost extent.

This was followed by the reports made by the chairmen on the air defense of factories, regional air defense, demand for the strengthening of Regional Administrative Councils, support to the labor service of students, scrapping of houses as an air defense measure, and similar matters. After an exchange of views, the conference came to an end at 5 p.m.

At a time when the Japanese Forces are engaged in bitter fighting with the enemy in the Philippine war theater, with the conviction of sure victory, it is only right that the Government should push forward its war measures with the utmost vigor, and that the people should make their greatest efforts, stated Prime Minister Koiso in his speech at the conference. Considering this situation, the Government has adopted five emergency measures, which will be put into execution as quickly as possible, Prime Minister Koiso continued. The Government expects the best results from these measures. In regard to various items of the measures, the Government will send necessary instructions to the Charimen of the Regional Administrative Councils, as occasion may require, the Prime Minister added.

RESEARCH BODY REVAMPED

A fundamental reorganization of the National Research Council of Japan for expanding the scope of its activity and also making it the main organ in the country for conducting various scientific researches was announced by the Education Ministry on Monday.

The National Research Council was organized in 1920 under the supervision of the Education Minister for the object of maintaining connection and unity in researches pertaining to sciences and their application, and furthering and encouraging all scientific researches. The council was reorganized last year, but the new changes are more sweeping as they make the council the central organ for scientific researches in the country.

The number of members totaling 90 will be increased to more than 700, including all scientific research institutes. The entire country will be divided into seven districts, and at each Imperial University there will be opened a branch of the council. The Research Mobilization Committee of the council will be enlarged, while 16 departments will be opened in the council. Also, according to the urgent wartime need, the Education Minister may establish special committees. More than 200 research units will be mobilized in order to speed up and encourage various researches.

Yagi Succeeds Inouye

Dr. Hideji Yagi, President of the Technological Board of the Cabinet, has been appointed Vice President of the Imperial Society of Invention, succeeding Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, who had recently resigned.

Press Comments

Tuesday, January 16

ENEMY'S VANDALISM AGAIN MADE CLEAR

MAINICHI—There is no need to dwell on the enemy's many atrocities in the course of this war. He has now violated the sacred precincts of Ise Shrines which constitutes an act for which we have no words. We are filled with awe that the main shrines remain unscathed. At the same time, the indignation of the people has reached its peak and we are more fiercely determined than ever not to stop until the enemy is annihilated.

In atrocity and outrageousness, many of the crimes committed by the enemy to date are unprecedented in history. He has not hesitated to destroy countless cathedrals and other places of religious significance in Rome, Cologne, and elsewhere. In our minds had been the question as to how far the enemy would carry out his atrocities, but it did not even enter our thoughts that he would dare to extend his evil hands to our most sacred shrine.

What conclusion is to be drawn from this latest act? With the war situation having entered its present stage, the enemy, as the result of his frenzied impatience to terminate the war, is no longer able to think coherently on the choice of means. The enemy is not ignorant of that which forms the center of the spiritual strength of the Japanese people. Surely he is aware that nothing could more strongly stimulate the indignation of the Japanese people. He has now revealed his true intentions toward the Japanese Empire, and it is with this in mind that we must now push on our war prosecution to a glorious finish.

THE TRUE ASPECTS OF THIS WAR

TOKYO SHIMBUN—By this time surely there is not a single person in the entire nation who still entertains doubts as to the real nature of this war. It is a war which will decide the rise or fall of the Empire, and inasmuch as our enemies are two great powers, namely, America and Britain, the manner in which this war will develop can well be imagined. Only when the entire nation fights with the concentration of its total might on the one objective of the war, can victory be attained. And if all efforts are to be concentrated on the war, it must be done with the knowledge that a great revolution has to take place in all branches of our national life.

Enemy planes have violated the sacred precincts of Ise. Nothing could stir the people to greater indignation. However, if we push our thoughts one step further, it could be said that the inordinate action perpetrated by the enemy has served as a sharp warning to the people.

The enemy has already repeatedly attacked our hospital ships, and sunk them. He has killed our wounded by crushing them under rollers, and he has desecrated the sacred precincts of Ise which is the center of the religious worship of our 100,000,000 people. It is against such an enemy that we are fighting a war on which the fate of our Empire is staked.

The true shape of this war is daily becoming more clear. Victory can come to us only if the great spirit of protecting our Empire burns in all of us, and with this spirit we concentrate our total efforts on the war prosecution. Now is the time when we must look the true shape of the war in the face and harden our determination to fight through to victory at all costs.

ANTI-INFLATION MOVE SET

Revamped Savings Coupon System Will Be Started January 20

In order to absorb surplus purchasing power, several new items will be included in the list of articles to which will be attached savings coupons. The savings coupon system was started in Tokyo on November 15, 1943 and the new set-up will be put into force on January 20.

Twenty per cent savings coupons will be attached to payments of ¥3.50 and up instead of from ¥5.00 and up as hitherto at places of amusements. Hair cuts and other services at barber shops, costing ¥1.50 and up will take 30 per cent savings coupons. Fees for wedding ceremonies at halls and shrines will be accompanied by 50 per cent savings coupons. Renters of formal clothing must also purchase savings coupons to 50 per cent of the amount paid out on rental charges.

OBITUARY

Miss Clara Dentel passed away at her residence at 287, Higashi Koiso Oiso, on Sat., Jan. 13th at 9 p.m. We are sorry that we have only this means to notify all the friends of the deceased.

INDIA SETS ASIDE FEB. 4 AS COMMEMORATION DAY

Event Being Celebrated For Its Battle For Freedom; Cabinet Announces

Domei

BURMA, BASE, January 15.—The Provisional Government of Free India at its Cabinet meeting held on January 13 set aside February 4th as Commemoration Day for its strife for Indian independence.

It is recalled that on that day last year, the Indian National Army commenced its advance operations into Indian territory in efforts to obtain the independence of the Indian people.

The Cabinet meeting was the first meeting since the return of Subhas Chandra Bos from Japan. He submitted a detailed report on his visit to Japan and other East Asiatic regions and also reported on the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan concerning economic and military matters. A decision was also reached regarding the policy on the government's future activity.

Preparing New Drive

Domei

BASE IN BURMA, January 15.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who recently returned to Burma from an extensive trip to various regions of Greater East Asia, in an interview with newspapermen on January 5, declared that with the wholehearted support of the 3,000,000 Indians in different parts of East Asia, he was preparing a new offensive of the Indian National Army against Chittagong and Imphal which would be the signal for all Indians in their home country to rise in a final struggle for the deliverance of their country from British rule and misgovernment.

Mr. Bose's statement, in gist, follows:

"I visited Japan under the most pressing conditions and saw with my own eyes the stupendous struggle being carried on by the Japanese people. It served to confirm the prediction I made during my last interview with the press here that the anti-Axis countries had come to the limits of their attacking power and that the time had come for the Axis side to commence a general widescale offensive.

"Japan and Germany are already in a position where they can carry out such an offensive with success. In fact, they have moved toward that crucial stage of the war where they can wrest the initiative from the enemy.

"I need not point out the role which India is bound to play in the war at its present stage, a role which will be far greater than any played by India to date. The business that took me to Japan was to examine the more important of the questions concerning India which she must overcome before she can do her full share of the work of carrying the War of Greater East to a successful end.

Accord of Views Reached

"During my visit in Japan, I met the members of the Japanese Cabinet, including Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, individually and came to a complete agreement of views with these leaders on political and military questions common to both Japan and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

"The result of these discussions was the decision that Japan and India must work more closely together than hitherto and that they should concentrate all the power at their command on the task of fighting this war to a finish. I may say that the day is not far off when the Indian National Army will bring to fruition, with new action, the labors of these Japanese leaders and myself.

"There is one thing I can say for certain about the future, and that is that more blood will have to be shed by us during this year than last so as to make it impossible for the enemy to avoid our bleeding him white. I revealed this and other views of mine when I met my countrymen during my trip. Their response was such that I have no doubt left in my mind as to the determination of the 3,000,000 Indians in East Asia to give not only their lives but all their possessions to the struggle for justice and independence.

"While I was in Japan, it was my lot to be an eye witness of the spirit of the Special Attack Corps of the Japanese Forces finding embodiment in the acts of officers and men who literally threw their lives and all into the struggle with the enemy and died gloriously. My whole being actually vibrated under the profound emotions which were inspired in me by what I saw.

Momentous Day Nearing

"I have a strong conviction that this year will find us, the Indians, fighting for the cause of independence, marching side by side with these valiant members of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps and embodying their spirit and their actions will be fitter to adorn the annals of the Holy War. The day is fast drawing near when in the company of the Japanese Forces which have completed all preparations for an advance into India, we, men of the Indian National Army, will march toward our country. I can hold out the expectation that the very moment we have penetrated Chittagong and Imphal, a fresh struggle for independence in which all India will be engaged will start. That moment will be the moment of the toppling over of British power in India.

"The antagonism of the Indians against Britain is a feeling which will not fade with the passage of time. Our countrymen, numbering 380,000,000, within the borders of their country are watching for an opportunity to strike for independence. My experience of fighting on various sectors of the Indo-Burmese front, which extends to Akyab in the south and to Kchima in the north, tells me that I shall be justified in believing in our power to crush the enemy once and for all.

"Let me say in conclusion that our advance, that is, the advance of fighters in the cause of independence, is on the point of commencing."

Malai Indians Donate

Domei

SHONAN, January 15.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, had been canvassing contributions from the Indians in Shonan, Malai and other regions for the purpose of enhancing the fighting spirit of the Indian inhabitants in these areas and the Indians of Malai, donated ¥10,000,000 on January 5 it was announced today.

Nabbed for Spreading Rumor

Shiro Mizumachi, 34, fourth son of the late Kesaroku Mizumachi, Privy Councillor, who worked for the Maruzen Company, was arrested by the Metropolitan Police Board on the charge of having spread rumors detrimental to the welfare of the country, and was cross-examined at the Tokyo Procurators' Office. Found guilty of having violated the emergency regulations in relation with speeches, publications, meetings and the organization of societies, he was committed for trial on Tuesday, reports the Mainichi.

Concert Calendar

Subscription concert by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hidea Saito, Saturday and Sunday, January 20 and 21, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano and Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin. Program: Tadashi Hattori's Overture "Koroshio"; Beethoven's Violin Concerto; Beethoven's overture Egmont.

Subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 24, 25 and 26, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada. Soloist: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano. Program: Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 (Flute solo by Harue Yoshida; Violin solo by Miss Mitsue Nishikawa; Piano solo by Miss Mayako Muroi); Kazuo Yamada's "Ohmutakara"; Mahler's Song of the Great Earth.

Societe Francaise De Secours Du Kwanto

L'Assemblee Generale ordinaire de la Societe Francaise de Secours du Kwanto se tiendra le Vendredi 26 Janvier 1945 a 15h 30 dans les bureaux de l'Ambassade de France.

ORDRE DE JOUR:—Examen des comptes de l'exercise clos le 15 Janvier, 1945.
—Renouvellement du Comite.

Tous les Francais sont pries de bien vouloir y assister.

Le Comite

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CAPITAL OF PHILIPPINES BECOMES FORTIFIED CITY

Manila Continues Vital Production Activities Despite Mounting Intensity of War

By K. ITO
Of the Military Press Corps

MANILA, January 15.—Manila, capital of the Philippines, has now become a fortified city as the battle in the Pacific enters its most important and decisive stage with the landing of the enemy on Luzon Island.

Though one week has now passed since the American forces landed on Lingayen Bay, peace prevails in the city of Manila. On January 6, The Commander of Manila's Defense, and Mayor Leon Guinto, Commander of the Eighth District Defense, issued orders to the entire city to maintain peace and order.

Ever since the landing of the enemy on Leyte Island, the whole city has been in extreme tension, and the functions of all peacetime establishments have been stopped. But even under the constant enemy air raids, vital production plants continue to operate.

On such a small island as Leyte, the enemy landed a large force of eight divisions, but yet he failed to overcome the numerically inferior Japanese troops there. On the contrary, the American forces are suffering great losses on acount of our Special Attack Corps. Furthermore, the people of the Philippines are placing unlimited confidence on the iron defense of Luzon planned under the command of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine area.

Since the invasion of the American troops, the market price of rice had steadily advanced, reaching at one time 500 pesos for one Gantang, but since then it gradually fell, and at present it has come down to 200 pesos for one Gantang. Thus the mind of the people has been stabilized. This fall of the rice price was effected by abolishing the restrictions on the food supply brought to Manila, ordered by Mayor Guinto on January 11, and also by the rapid transportation of foodstuffs and daily necessities by the Japanese Forces into Manila to meet the requirements of the residents. This timely measure taken by the Japanese Forces in the midst of the decisive battle reveals the fighting strength of the Imperial Army and has deeply impressed the Filipinos.

Thus, peace prevails in the fortified city of Manila which is continuing uninterruptedly its great production activity.

Take Conscription Exam

The conscription examination which had been eagerly looked forward to by the 6,700,000 Taiwanese, started from Monday throughout the island.

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TOKYO, WED., JANUARY 17, 1945

The Anti-Axis Rivalry Over the Dardanelles

Turkey's acquiescence to the demands of the Anglo-American countries, as reported in a Washington dispatch on January 12, to open up the Straits of the Dardanelles for the passage of anti-Axis military supplies has more than passing significance. Not only is it another example of the unscrupulous character of the Anglo-American pressure on Turkey but it is also a revelation of the struggle now being waged between the Anglo-American countries on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other for the domination of this important outlet to the Mediterranean Sea.

This latest development in the Dardanelles issue assumes grim significance when projected against the background of not only the past but also recent political developments. During the nineteenth century, Russia sought to gain control over the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus in the name of self-defense and commercial freedom. On the other hand, Britain, in order to safeguard her life-line to India, endeavored to check with the support of other Powers the advance of Russia toward Constantinople and to prevent the domination by that country of the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. For this purpose, Britain in 1809 signed an agreement with Turkey, recognizing the "ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire" in excluding foreign vessels of war from the straits. In the 1830's when Russia sought to establish a protectorate over Turkey, the British and the French combined to frustrate the expansion of Russian power toward the Mediterranean. The Treaty of Paris of 1856 signed after the defeat of Russia at the hands of the Anglo-French Powers in the Crimean War again confirmed the right of Turkey to bar foreign warships from the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Russian domination of Constantinople and the Straits was prevented by admitting the Sublime Porte to "the advantages of the public law and system of Europe" and by guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Turkey. In 1877 when Russia waged war on Turkey, the Powers again intervened and Russia yielded once more, this time without a trial of armed strength.

The pattern of the conflict over the Dardanelles is no less different today. Britain, with the object of preventing the Soviet Union's advance into the Mediterranean, has been constantly scheming to bottle up the Soviet Union's maritime aspirations to the Black Sea. As early as October 26 of last year, British military authorities reported that the anti-Axis military supplies would soon be going to the Soviet Union via the Dardanelles instead of via the Persian Gulf and that the United States and Britain were negotiating an agreement with Turkey to open up the Straits. But this move on the part of the Anglo-American countries was aimed not so much for the purpose of assisting the Soviet Union in her war against the Reich as for the purpose of preempting control over the Dardanelles by having the channel opened up to Anglo-American vessels. Although the Washington dispatch of January 12 does not designate whether merchant ships, convoys or warships will be allowed passage through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, the opening up of the Straits to the Anglo-American countries presents at any rate a new threat to the Soviet Union's domination of the Black Sea.

The recent operations of the Red Army particularly seem to have sharpened the traditional Anglo-Soviet rivalry over the Dardanelles. In the middle of May of last year, an Exchange Telegraph report from Beirut indicated that the Soviet Union was negotiating an agreement with Turkey for the joint fortification of the Straits. Again, following the Soviet Union's declaration of war on Bulgaria, the Soviet Union was alleged to have set up a provisional Macedonian government which tried to assert title to the eastern portion of Salonika, according to the National Zeitung on October 9, 1944. Two weeks later, the Turkish paper, Yano Sabak, stated that a representative of Marshal Tito Brozovich, head of the pro-Soviet Yugoslavian regime, had arrived in Sofia carrying the demands of the newly projected Macedonian government for the incorporation of Kavalla and Salonika as Macedonian territories.

To be sure, British Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin's recent disclosure that the Soviet Union had recognized Greece as the British sphere of influence would seem to discredit some aspects of these reports but this by no means indicates that the Soviet Union has abandoned her ambition to seek an outlet into the Mediterrancan. The frantic efforts of the British to reinforce their control over the Aegean Sea would seem to demonstrate that the British are still apprehensive of the intentions of the Soviet Union. They are grimly determined, for one thing, that there must not be a "Communist dictatorship" nor any regime of pro-Soviet "robber gangs and ruffians" in the seat of power in Greece. There are signs, moreover, that the British not only are scheming to acquire the Italian Dodecanese Islands despite the protests of the Bonomi regime and the demands of the Greeks that these islands should be restored to Greece but they are also reported to be harboring dark ambitions toward Imbros Island at the mouth of the Dardanelles and Tenedos Island which is located within the Straits.

What countermeasures the Soviet Union will take against the latest action of the Anglo-American countries in forcing Turkey to open up the Dardanelles remains to be seen. Will the Montreux Treaty of 1936 be revised, again depriving Turkey of the right to fortify and control the Dardanelles? Will the Soviet Union launch a new diplomatic offensive against Turkey? Will there be created another special international Straits Commission as under the Lausanne Treaty of 1923 which would exercise supervision over this much disputed outlet to the Mediterranean Sea? No matter what the future may hold, one thing at least is unmistakably clear. The developments of the past few months starkly reveal how fundamentally antagonistic are the ambitions of the "Big Three." They reveal glaringly the inevitability of a future conflict among these three major anti-Axis Powers whose unity in the present war, based as it is on a policy of self-interest and expediency, has at no time been more than superficial in character. Their strife over the Dardanelles, their acrimonious controversy over the Rumanian oil question, their disagreement over the Polish border question as well as their keen rivalry over the Iranian oilfields are, indeed, incriminating evidence of their inability to offer humanity a stable and uninterrupted peace in the postwar period.

A Year Ago Today

January 17, 1944

German units employed in Serbian and Croatian territories to combat the guerrillas there scored new successes despite the unfavorable climatic and topographical conditions, it was revealed. During the operations, it was stated that more than 5,000 of the partisan troops were killed and that 1,306 prisoners were captured, in addition to large amounts of war materials.

* * *

The sinking of five large-sized anti-Axis transports and damages dealt to three destroyers and two submarines by German U-boats in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea were announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

* * *

Imperial Army Air Units operating in the New Guinea area surprise-attacked the enemy airfields at Marawasa, Madzab, and Tenli and shot down six enemy planes while destroying and setting ablaze 34 planes on the ground, it was revealed.

YANKEE CHARACTER

American People Suffer From an Excess of Energy

By FUJITARO HOSOIRI

III

Animals are creatures which do not refute life because of their natural instincts. Animals are without pity, cruel and direct in action. Animals live by blood consciousness, direct experience, starvation and thirst, desire, speed, exhaustion, attack, etc. The characters in Hemingway's works have no conscience, they are without regrets and kill others without rationalizing their actions. They are free from thought and reason. They are firm and strong. Animals live and defend themselves until death by natural instincts. The thing which imparted a tragic beauty to the death of a bull in Hemingway's, "The Sun Also Rises" (1926), was its final charge against the enemy in furious savagery in affirmation of the natural instinct for destruction. This is an attack which is a step before destruction. It has a beauty of a shark cruising about for blood just as in the world of human beings the weak are ruled by the strong. The consciousness of blood, sacredness of violence and the beauty of the shark are Hemingway's strong points in his novels. The significance of violence and wildness, which I had pointed out vaguely concerning Steinbeck's novels will become clear from this standpoint.

Robinson Jeffers, the poet, has also arrived at the conclusion that animals are superior to men. He said that grass waving in the wind should be appreciated from a distance.

Psycho-analysis predominated the literary circles in the United States from 1920 to 1930 after the first World War. The Oedipus complex, the subject-material of Eugene O'Neill a leading dramatist, is well known. All in all, psycho-analysis by writers does not advance beyond the layman stage. "Know thyself," is, according to pathology, "kill thyself."

Psycho-Analytic Studies Predominate

Psycho-analytic and pathologic means have been adopted by a large number of modern writers in America. The ugly psychology of human beings and the interflow of desire and murder is dealt within the majority of O'Neill's works such as "Mourning Becomes Electra" "Strange Interlude." "Hairy Ape," "Desire Under the Elms," etc. If one adopts O'Neill's technique, the creative attitude of Sherwood Anderson and Hemingway, and attempts to grasp some sort of human nature in a world of animal wildness and violence by improving on the subject-materials of the South of Cauldwell, he will approach the literary works by William Faulkner. A fanatic or a wild character exists in his recent works, "Wild Palms" (1939), "Unvanquished" (1938), and also in his early works. James Kayne's "The Postman Always Rings Twice" should be noticed for its detective-story-color centered around a ruthless murder which is related with a psycho-analytic technic. Attention can also be paid to John O'Hara's "The Promise of Samara" which exposes the naked animal intercourse between human beings and which can be said to be a model of the life in a small town.

It is usually said that the pioneers, their subjugation and utilization of Nature, their oppression of the Red Indians have been disclosed in Charles Elliot's, the former president of Harvard University, "The Four Greatest Sacrifical Wars in the Nineteenth Century." The Americans, who desire action although their cultural establishments in the country have been completed in general, are suffering from an excess of energy. The bloody scenes occurring in general strikes, the frequent lynching of the Negroes cannot be explained and be passed off by merely attributing them to the youthful ardour of the American people. The surplus energy of the Americans will spread itself throughout the world in various forms.

The aforementioned Williams has explained the character of the American people as follows: "America worships violence. Yes, America is thrilled by big fires and huge explosions. The Americans thus attempt to approach something which is great. We are the most splendid warriors of fire in the world. We live by the stimulation provided by bigger fires and persons put to torture. We live lightheartedly. It must be remembered, however, that we have violence and battleships for the sake of peace."

It needs no further mentioning here what attitude such Americans will take in wartime.

(End)

Getting a Tan

Sergeant (to recruit who has come on parade with a button unfastened): "What's the meaning of this? Sun bathing?"

What's in a Name?

Knicker: "What's the difference between a dole and relief?"

Backer: "About the same as between a job and a position."

NEW FORM OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

Lend-Lease Act Is Instrument for Promotion of American Interests in World

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

I

Ten months before America's entry into the war, the Lend-Lease Act was enacted in that country. Though it is popularly called the Lend-Lease Act, its formal name is the Act to Promote the Defense of the United States, and as this name indicates, it was promulgated with the object of promoting the defense of America herself.

A survey of how it has subsequently been actually operated, however, reveals the fact that, under the cloak of Lend-Lease supplies, America has been pushing more and more undisguisedly her ambitious aim of gaining economic control over the world. It has thus gradually come to partake of the character more of an Act to promote trade than of one calculated to promote the defense of the country. Its political and economic object is accordingly asserting itself more palpably than its avowed aim of defense.

It cannot nevertheless be said that economic consideration was entirely absent from the minds of the drafters of this Act. The direct motive for enacting this Act may indeed, have been the sense of national insecurity aroused among the Americans by the European situation consequent on the surrender of France, but America's concern over trade prospects, no doubt, played its part in the matter. Britain's dollar funds and shipping were rapidly dwindling then, and it appeared certain that so long as America held, as she was holding them, to the cash-and-carry principle under the Neutrality Act and so long also as the extension of loans remained prohibitive under the Johnson Act, her trade with Britain was bound to become extinct. In such circumstances, America was under the necessity of doing something to neutralize these legal restraints in order to maintain and extend her trade with Britain. The Lend-Lease Act may well be regarded as an expedient evolved to attain this end.

Domestic Legislation

The Lend-Lease Act is a piece of domestic legislation. Under it, the American President gained the power of extending wartime trade, irrespective of the Neutrality Act and the Johnson Act. On the basis of this Act, an agreement for the supply of arms was concluded with Britain to start with, and the outbreak of the Soviet-German war was followed by the conclusion of a similar agreement with the Soviet Union. Similar steps have since been successively taken until at present no fewer than 38 anti-Axis countries, big and small, are the signatories of Lend-Lease agreements with America.

This does not, however, mean that America saw the insecurity of her own defense in the national crisis of each of these countries. What prompted her to enter into such agreements with them was her belief that by extending to them credits of this special kind she could easily monopolize the wartime trade.

At first, America propagandized with much show of altruistic air that she took upon herself heavy economic burdens for the sake of the anti-Axis countries. Considering the very adverse war situation confronting the anti-Axis camp at the time, she may have been prepared to make some sacrifice of her economic interests, but due both to the subsequent turn of war events and to the rapid expansion of America's production, the Act has lost its sacrificial character and its profit-making character has become more and more manifest instead.

The Lend-Lease Act carries settlement stipulations of a very vague nature, a fact which goes to deepen the impression that it is an act for sacrificial exports with little consideration for the settlement of accounts. But this impression is very erroneous. The truth is that neither the question of settlement is left out of consideration nor does it lack the provision of compensation.

Article 3 of the Lend-Lease Act provides that compensation to be made to America shall take the form of repayments or indemnification with goods or property or it may be made with other interests, direct or indirect, which the President may deem acceptable for his country. Again, Article 7 of the Anglo-American Lend-Lease Agreement stipulates that the compensation to be made by Britain to America shall be of a kind, not in any way prejudicial to trade between the two countries, but calculated to promote beneficial economic relations. In the Soviet-American Agreement it is also provided that the compensation to be made by the Soviet Union to America shall be of a kind which not only tends to render trade between the two countries in nowise difficult but is rather calculated to improve both their mutually beneficial economic relations and the economic relations of the world.

None of these provisions is, however, sufficiently concrete, they are all very vague and abstract. But the very ambiguity of these settlement clauses lends itself to the interpretation that the American Government reserves to itself the right of the free choice of compensation of the kind which it desires.

As the matter stands, it is possible for the American Government to forego either material or monetary compensation and demand, instead, political compensation which is of greater importance. Here we can discern the deep design of the American Government to make the Lend-Lease supplies an instrument for gaining the political and economic leadership of the anti-Axis countries.

America's Audacious Scheme

In American political circles, the view is already gaining ground that America should obtain from Britain the cession or the perpetual lease of British islands of strategic importance in the West Indies, in the Pacific and elsewhere in compensation for the Lend-Lease supplies, while, in American business circles, Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and others are urging the necessity of monopolizing the post-war market of the Soviet Union for American heavy industry goods. These opinions may well be taken as manifestations of the audacious scheme which America secretly harbors.

The question is how far Britain and the Soviet Union will concede to America's presumptuous demand. This will probably depend both on the extent to which these countries will have to rely on America hereafter and on the degree of strength they will have relatively to America. The greater the dependence of Britain, the Soviet Union or Chungking on American supplies for its future works of domestic reconstruction, the heavier will be the compensation which America will demand from it.

America will naturally prefer political compensation to repayments in cash or in kind, as she has the contingency of postwar surplus production to reckon with. Even if she fails to obtain political compensation, it is not likely that she will press the debtor countries hard for monetary or material repayments. This peculiar position of America is accountable for her choice of the seemingly generous settlement stipulations referred to. These stipulations do not, therefore, imply either good will or munificence on America's part.

According to President Roosevelt's sixteenth report on the Lend-Lease supplies, issued on August 23, the amount of these supplies since the enforcement of the Act up to the end of June last year totalled $28,270,000,000. And we learn that the munitions included in these supplies represent only 15 per cent of America's entire munitions production. Of her total munitions production, three per cent was sold and paid for in cash, so that the amount consumed by the American forces themselves constitutes a very large proportion, viz. 82 per cent, of her total production.

Thirty-one thousand airplanes and 26,900 tanks which America supplied to her allies may strike one as quite enormous figures, but they represent only 15 per cent of America's total production. The Lend-Lease supplies cannot, therefore, be a "burden" or a "sacrifice" for America.

U.S. Profited From Lend-Lease

On the contrary, America has been able to spare many lives of her own forces and gain the precious time required for completing her defense program by supplying to her allies this infinitesimal proportion of her munitions production. This fact, indeed, shows that she has already obtained immense compensation for her supplies.

From the trade point of view, America has expanded her exports to about four times the prewar volume, thanks to the Lend-Lease supplies. The trend of America's export trade since the outbreak of the war is shown in the following figures published by the American Department of Commerce on April 4:—

	1939	1942	1943
Lend-Lease supplies...	—	4,900	10,000
Ordinary exports.....	3,200	3,100	2,700
Total exports.....	6,200	8,000	12,700

(The figures are in units of $1,000,000)

From the above table it will be seen that total exports of 1943 were about four times as large as the prewar exports, and that 80 per cent of this total represents exports in the form of Lend-Lease supplies.

Although the Lend-Lease supplies represent only a small proportion of the extremely expanded production of America, the part these supplies play in America's wartime trade is really very important.

It is possible that but for the Lend-Lease Act America might have kept aloof from the war, but, in that event, her trade would have been ruined altogether.

In short, America is playing a very cunning game. Without making any sacrifice herself, she is establishing a claim on the gratitude of others, and, moreover, by the very act of placing others under obligations, she is expanding her exports, striving at the same time to exact heavy compensation from them after the war. Indeed, the Lend-Lease Act is a cunning contrivance so designed by America as to kill three birds with one stone.

Let me now examine how the Lend-Lease Act is operating on the principal debtor countries.

Let me now examine how the Lend-Lease Act is operating on the principal debtor countries.

For Britain who had been reduced to dire straits, with her money and shipping exhausted and her domestic production gravely crippled, the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act was really an unmitigated blessing.

British Get Most Aid

The Lend-Lense Act was originally conceived with aid for Britain chiefly in view, it is true, and yet it is noteworthy that the major part of America's Lend-Lease supplies since the conclusion of the Anglo-American Agreement up to the end of June last year has been shipped to the British Empire.

Of the total Lend-Lease supplies amounting to $28,270,000,000, those for the United Kingdom alone aggregated $9,320,000,000. If to this are added the supplies for Australia and New Zealand, valued at $1,000,000,000, those for India amounting to some $1,300,000,000 and those for other British possessions, the total supplies to the British Empire exceed $15,000,000,000. It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say that it was thanks to these Lend-Lease supplies that Britain was able to recover from her once hopeless position.

It is small wonder in such circumstances that America is showing herself most exacting and bold in demanding compensation from Britain. As already noted, the views are already finding free expression in America demanding many British islands in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, claiming the cession of oil interests in the middle East and even seeking a big voice in Indian, Australian and Canadian affairs.

Britain naturally fears lest America's Lend-Lease diplomacy should operate to put the British Empire in serious jeopardy, and anxious to ward off the threatened contingency, she has since last summer been resorting to cash payments for non-urgent goods and endeavoring to increase the amount of reverse Lend-Lease.

According to the figures published by the American authorities, of the amount of reverse Lend-Lease up to the end of 1943, totalling some $3,000,000,000, the United Kingdom accounts for $1,520,000,000, India for $100,000,000, Australia for $300,000,000 and New Zealand for some $100,000,000, making a total of some $2,000,000,000. Although the larger proportion of the reverse Lend-Lease is thus credited to the British Empire, this $2,000,000,000 is quite negligible by the side of $15,000,000,000, to the tune of which the British Empire is indebted to America, and consequently Britain's position of indebted slavery to America remains absolutely unimproved.

Debt of Soviet Union

The arms and other important supplies which the Soviet Union had received from America, Britain and Canada since the outbreak of the Soviet-German war up to the end of April last year are given in the following table:—

	From America	From Britain	From Canada
Aircraft	6,430	5,826	—
Tanks	3,734	4,292	1,188
Anti-aircraft guns	3,168	562	—
Anti-tank guns	—	548	—
Mine sweepers	10	12	—
Submarine-chasers	12	—	—
Torpedo-boats	82	—	—
Submarine-detectors	—	116	—
Shells	2,230,000	1,700,000	80,000
Bullets	99,140,000	29,000,000	34,800,000
Trucks	212,168	5,239	3,410
Motor-cycles..	17,017	—	—
Telephone apparatus	*245,000	—	—
Locomotives...	241	—	—
Open waggons	1,154	—	—
Aircraft fuels	†476,000	—	—
Aluminium ..	‡99,909	35,400	36,400
Copper	†184,000	33,400	23,500
Steel	†1,160,000	—	13,300
Military shoes.	§5,590,000	—	—
Foodstuffs ...	†2,199,000	133,200	208,600

* Sets. † Tons. § Pairs.

The Soviet Union's attitude toward America is by no means marked by such weakness as characterizes that of Britain. She had received some $6,000,000,000 worth of American supplies up to June last year, but her general view was that, considering the stupendous sacrifices she had made in the war with Germany, the amount of aid she received from America could hardly be regarded as any special favor bestowed. She even held that it was rather America that ought to be thankful to her. Up to the time the Second Front was created, America, appreciative of the fact that the Soviet Union had so far borne the brunt of the war single-handed, was ready to pass over this Soviet attitude, but it appears that her attitude toward the Soviet Union has become markedly positive since last summer, with the result that her Lend-Lease diplomacy is making itself more manifest in her dealings with the Soviet Union. Since the visit of Eric Johnston, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, and others to Moscow, the problem of postwar trade between the two countries has come very much to the front and efforts are being made by America to arrange for large exports of American goods to the Soviet Union.

(To Be Concluded)

TRAGEDY OF ERRORS

Britain Should Declare Its Detachment From Greek Politics

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

III

The News Chronicle in its December 7 editorial entitled "Liberation" writes as follows:

The British and Greeks are killing one another in the streets of Athens. We did not provoke this quarrel. But need we have been involved at all?

It has been shamefully misrepresented as a struggle between 'law and order" and "Reds." It is in fact, nothing of the kind. If the British Government's idea is to uphold a monarchy in Greece, it is going the wrong way about it. The certain way of discrediting the cause of monarchy in any country is to drag it into the arena of politics and thus find ourselves forced to support it with British arms.

We claim to have brought freedom to Belgium, Italy and Greece. All of them must put up, for the time being, with a provisional government. It is not for us to decide what their political complection should be. Our only interest ought to be in seeing that they truly represent the people. The best solution would be to find a government in which all the existing political organizations will combine to carry on the essential work of the government, including the pressing problems of relief.

If the internal differences are too deep to permit this essential and urgent task, it should devise a means of finding out who are the leaders and who best represents the will of the people.

Churchill's Tact Awaited

The "Daily Herald" in its December 7 editorial writes on "Britain and Greece" as follows:

Assurances have been given in the past few days that the government is absolutely impartial in its attitude to the various political factions in Greece. But some of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's utterances scarcely encouraged that impression.

He has spoken of Papandreou with a cordiality which especially when we remember his normal preference for understatement—suggests strong bias in that statesman's favor. By contrast, his attitude to the EAM has been on more than one occasion, censorious.

If Prime Minister Churchill's attitude has been misinterpreted, tomorrow's debate will enable him to clear the air. It should also serve to make clear to the world, the determination of the British people, which is that they will not tolerate the use of the British arms in support of any regime against the desires of the Greek nation. That law and order must be maintained in Greece during the conduct of the vital military operations, is admitted.

But the crisis is not developing in such a manner that the British forces are fighting on one side in the civil war. What practical steps can be taken to curtail these tragic events?

We suggest that the British Government should propose that all the Greek factions resort to a truce and disarmament while the passions cool and renewed attempt is made to form a government which can carry on with the consent of the whole nations until a general election is possible.

Together with this advice, the British Government should declare in the clearest terms its detachment from the Greek politics, and its resolve to ensure only that the Greek nation is able, at the earliest possible moment, to exercise free democratic choice for which the British soldiers gave up their lives.

Britain's Intervention

The "Daily Telegraph" in its December 1, editorial, writes on "Duty to Greece" as follows:

It is wholly proper that the House of Commons should have displayed deep uneasiness about the events in Greece. Greek politics have always been volcanic, and it may not be altogether surprising that long experience of physical debilitation, combined with mental torture, should have made them eruptive.

From the welter of recriminations between the left and right wedges, the fact that each suspects the other of preparing not for free elections but for usurpation of power. Here is where the British attitude touches and must touch the Greek politics.

We are irrevocably pledged to ensure that the elections, when held, shall be free and we shall fulfill that pledge. Should it become clear, as seemed likely from some reports yesterday, that no national front in Greece can be reconstituted and a non-impartial administration formed, then we must, pending elections, take over the maintenance of law and order ourselves.

There could be no better evidence of the reckless folly of disturbances than the fact that a general strike, called by the left wing organisation EAM, stopped the unloading of supplies. Means must be taken to see that Greece lives at peace until her people can express their views at the elections.

If a Greek Government can be found to ensure these conditions, well and good. If not, we must ensure them. That is the beginning and end of our intervention in Greek politics.

Athens in Limelight

The Dagsposten's editorial entitled "Prime Minister Churchill in Athens" writes on December 27 as follows:

The weakness of Churchill is that he must fight on two fronts: Against Elasmen in Greece and against the growing opposition at home. Besides, the hand of Russia can be discerned behind the actions of Elasmen. Marshal Stalin can do what he likes. He may be able to make peace with Germany tomorrow, and next day enter into a British-controlled district. No hand will be raised against him, and whatever he does, at least at present. But Churchill is bound in a thousand ways. By opinion, by his own declarations, by Washington and Moscow, by Parliament and Capital. He already dared too far.

The Elas Forces may be able to help him by accepting a kind of armistice, which gives appearance that British military action in Greece reestablished calmness. They would, no doubt, get real power in their hands in return for such a confession. They have been in reality victorious—on the first hand through their allies in London. But much hints that Elasmen and their supporters in Moscow wish moral discomfiture for Churchill.

Why, one wonders? Why should leaders of Russia wish to weaken the war efforts of England? It is evident that further lack of prestige for Churchill will have this effect. And it is strange that the Russian Government should wish something like this which must decrease its own chances of defeating Germany. But Germany's crushing is not the aim of Russia. Russia's war aim is instead to weaken all other world and great Powers as much as possible.

Should Churchill, as it seems, fail to mediate peace in Athens, he has nothing else to do but to fight down the Elas Movement, at least in Central Greece, with new British forces. But this will dislocate the British war plan and weaken the war efforts against Germany. Besides, it is possible that the House of Commons refuses aid the United States intervenes. None believes that non-British interests are involved in Greece. It may be even the end for Churchill as Premier, on the whole, a very desirable situation, both from Russian and German viewpoints. And regarding the United States, "in unhappiness of our best friends, there is something that does not displease us."

The Observer reports on December 12 as follows:

The Civil War in Greece is likely to have far reaching repercussions on Russian policy. In contrast to Americans, the Russians so far have kept remarkable silence over the events in Greece. No criticisms on British policy came from the Soviet Government.

The Russian press has given wrong quotations from British and American newspapers chiefly from those which criticized the British intervention. This silence has been prompted by the Soviet Government's anxiety that Greek controversy should not disturb Russia's relations with western allies. That Russia sympathizes with EAM is not obvious. But "ideological" sympathies are not allowed to color the grand policy of diplomacy.

(To Be Concluded)

Faux Pas

A tramp was sleeping behind the bunker of a golf course when the club secretary prowling around kicked him none too gently and ordered him to clear out.

"And who are you?", demanded the tramp.

"I'm the secretary of the club," said the official.

"Well," replied the tramp, "that's no way to get new members."

Extra Charge

Writer: "How much will you charge me for board for a few weeks while I gather material for my new country novel."

Hiram: "Five dollars a week unless we have to talk dialect. That's three dollars extra."

They Are Always With Us

"I advertised that the poor would be welcome in this church," said the clergyman, "and after inspecting the collection, I see that they have come."

Humiliating

Corporal: "The general was very angry this morning."

Lance Corporal: "What about?"

Corporal: "He received a letter marked 'Private'."